Mazzini's Speech to the Society of the Friends of Italy, in London. The second conversazione of the Society of the Friends of Italy was held in the great hall of the Friendson's Tavern, London, on the 23d ult. The object of this society is to direct public attention to a particular class of facts, affecting the optaions which may be formed in this country in reference to foreign politics; and, further, to bring into direct communication active English politicians and the exiled representatives of what is popularly termed the "Italian cause." The hall was well filled, and fully one-third of those present were ladies. Of the foreigners, as many were Hungarians as Italians.

as Italians.
Professor Newman took the chair, and intimated

ladies. Of the foreigners, as many were Hungarians as Italians.

Professer Newman took the chair, and intimated that the course of proceeding would, first, be the delivery of a lecture; and, next, a colloquial discussion, Mr. Mazzini having expressed his willingness to answer all questions that might be put to him upon points rising out of the lecture.

Mr. Mazzini (who was very warmly greeted on rising, and who offered his apologies for his imperfect mastery of the Eaglish language—apologies which his complète command of our tongue rendered unnecessary) said—The question is a momentous one. I don't know whether, in putting the question, Mr. Newman is suggesting that the papacy is still a strong power in Italy, and that we would have many difficulties to conquer in the enterorise of dealing with the papacy. I said plainly, when I spoke to you last, that the papacy was a corpse. I repeat it—the papacy is a corpse. Observe, I am not speaking merely individual opinion; I am stating the national consciousness of a fact. Long before 1849, when the papacy was obliged to run away, no man held up a finger to recull it—so long ago as 1831 there was a general insurrectionar movement in the Roman States. That movemen was managed by a man of what is wrongly in Ital called the moderate party; wrongly called, because rightly understood, we are all moderate men; an in this case the moderate party, mot at all direct order was one abolishing the temporal power of the Pope, and sentencing the papacy to a limitation to its strictly spiritual sphere. That decree found not a single opponent throughout the Roman States. There were men then, who said that this was an experiment which had never been tried; that it was rans', and that this novelty would provoke a counter revolution from the people. Yet not a single hand was raised to resist the decree. You know the result: that revolution was put down as asual by a foreign—the Austrian—intervention. But the fact remained, and had been recorded, that if an insurrectionary power could be tion. But the fact remained, and had been recorded, that if an insurrectionary power could become powerful enough, and could escape the foreign intervention which would destroy it, it would be ready to erase the temporal power of the Pope. In 1849, the same. We abolished it by decree; it was the same thing repeated—with this difference, that the decree in 1831 was only accepted, without positive signs, while in 1849 the decree passed amid the unanimous applause of the revolutionary republican assembly. That is Italian opinion. If, therefore, the question concerned only the temporal power of the Pope, I would now have answered it. But that is not all. Were it all. I would say this: that were the Pope limited to his own forces, were Austrian and French interventions forbidden, the Pope would not await the decrees of insurrectionary powers; he would anticipate and run away intwenty-four hours. We want, however, more. I do not quarrel only with the papacy as a temporal power. We have higher, holier aims. We say that the Pope is no Pope at all. A Pope, as priest, father, is to lead—to infuse life into a nation—to direct that life outwards to action. We maintain that the Pope is not such a man; that he is not a spiritual power; and, this further, that he has no consiousness of being a spiritual power; that the Pope is not only a man without any legitimate right, but also that he is an impostor—an impostor who knows nothing but that he has no mission still to fulfil on earth. That is the question with us; we aim at the destruction, at the abolition of the papacy, both as a spiritual power and as a temporal power. However soon or late that thing be fulfilled, it will be fulfilled extremely peacefully and easily upon a successful—and not impeded by foreign intervention—insurrection. That I say as belonging to the national party. The Pope gone away is gone actually—not spiritually solely, but physically. The Pope is no Pope any more. The Pope being gone, i would become the necessity for us, and for the whole of Italy, to humanity as to our religious question. As we shoul do in political, so should we do in religious matter do in political, so should we do in religious matter—ascertain the general opinion by a general assem bly. We should summon, so far as the resolutio goes, the clergy; not only the clergy, but all others, laymen, who have studied the religious question; and we should know from them the state of feeling and opinion, as to religiosity. We should have the actual transformations effected in the Catholic belief by time. We would have a council by the side of the constitutional assembly. We should have universal suffrage, and we should know not what is the individual religious belief, but what is the collective helief of the projective. of the constitutional assembly. We should have universal suffrage, and we should know not what is the individual religious belief, but what is the collective belief of the majority. The verdict of the nation will be, as I said in the beginning, that the Pope is a corpse; that there is no power of guidance in it: that we want to be guided by the wisest and the best; and that we find that the Pope is neither one nor the other. We shall then have done our part. Italy would have legitimately declared that thus stood religious matters; her verdict would be that the papacy had become exhausted, had fulfilled its mission—for it once had a mission—and having some three centuries since, it had nothing now to do—no more than the lies and the phantoms of today. Europe would give the answer; but as far as Italy would be concerned, on Italy obtaining the freedom, granted to other nations, of declaring her opinions, she would have proclaimed what would be the death-warrant to the papacy, as temporal and spiritual. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Stansfeld requested M. Mazzini to favor his friends on this occasion with the reasons which urged the national party of Italy to rely in the future of that country upon a united republic rather than upon a federalization under an hereditary monarchical reform.

M. Mazzini—This question is often put to me. Plenty of people sympathize with our cause, but want a sort of sorrowful protest against our declaring

M. Mazzini—This question is often put to me. Plenty of people sympathize with our cause, but put a sort of sorrowful protest against our declaring ourselves republicans. I will answer now, as I invariably answer those who speak to me so. We do declare ourselves republicans because we are republicans; and we are republicans mainly, not only, but mainly, because we are Italians. The first point needs no long explanation with such persons as you are. We are bound to tell our beliefs. And in political affairs not less than in others, truth seems requisite, and is not to be overlooked. Every man aspiring to a great revolution in his own country is bound to say I want such and such—is bound to say where the people he is to transform must go. The frank avowal of the aim is the half, at least, of the guarantee of the success. It is quite clear that bound to say I want such and such—is bound to say where the people he is to transform must go. The frank avowal of the aim is the half, at least, of the guarantee of the success. It is quite clear that without the truth, or what I believe to be the truth, inscribed on my flag, I have no right at all to say to a nation—"Stand up and conquer, and die, if need," because it would be a sort of crime to provoke a nation to do so, without making them know decidedly that there is some truth to be conquered. It is quite clear too, that the attempts we have had in Italy, which have been anonymous, which have not been accompanied by positive pledges, have failed. In 1821 we had a revolution in Piedmont and in Naples, and the common aim was the independence of Italy. The Carbonari Association led the people, and believed they could direct them without a defined political ereed. People of every description, of every sect, of every system, flocked to and were accepted in the ranks; for the future was all vague, and all meant the overthrow of the existing state of society. The revolution took place. But the next day the doubts arose. One man had been fighting for a French constitution; another for a Spanish constitution; another for a republic, and for unity; and another for unity and federalism. Thus, when the battle was te be fought, there were no troops; and in thirty days, therefore, Austria could intervene, and destroyed the revolution. In 1848, we saw the same. The people did not believe in Charles Albert or in Pius the Ninth. But the leaders of the people refused to explain their creed. They said, "Never mind, we shall conquer through the religious power of the Pope, and through the arsenals of the slaves of the King; and in the end, when we have used, we will overthrow them." The result was the overthrow of Milan, and the battle of Novaro. It was the same in France in 1830. The republicans meaning a republic talked only of the sharter; and in the end a new monarchy easily sprang up, which produced the demoralization o

effect of causes varying, growing out of distinct national elements. To ascertain the best govern-ment for Italy, we must find what are the elements at work in Italy. There has been no royal and no aristocratical elements in Italy. We have had par-

sons calling themselves kings, and persons styling themselves dukes, and barons, and counts. But the aristocracy has not been there as a compact body, with its own class, aims, and ambitions, as in England, doing good, though perhaps unwillingly, but still being an clement in the whole society. There has been no royalty giving to Italy the centralization, and the unity, and the relief from foudalism, which royalty has given in France. Our nobles, our Orsinis and Colonnas, have been robbers, making war on one another; smd our kings have been the results of foreign conquest—still among us, indeed, but as viceroys, attesting their origin by depending on foreign aid. We have no traditions of monarchy or aristocracy that, as Italians, we can rejoice in. We have glories only in the people, past and present. All our great battles, from the Lombard League to these actual days, have been fought, not by nobles nor kings, but by the people. Our great names are names from the people, beloved by the people—Dante, Michael Angelo, Cola di Ilianzi, Massaniello. Italy has three courses—no more—to take in the future: To accept a sacred league of independence between all the kings; to accept unity with one predominant king; or to proclaim the nation, the people, the collective man. The league of princes would be impossible. Would the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the King of Piedmont and the Pope, join together? It is impossible, because the princes know that the result of such a league would be the exaltation of one of them over the rest. In 1818 such a league was commenced; and when it was seen that the King of Piedmont would become possessed of Lombardy, as his reward, the other princes withdrew the troops we had obliged them to send. Gioberti proposed such a league; and no more may it be talked of in Italy. Well, can we creat the one man we want—a Napoleon in skill and a Washington in virtues? Are we to wait till God, or Providence, or chance, sends the man to us? Such a man, being sent, would not, after all, Venice, and we were free of the Austrians, except the Austrians who had fled to their fortresses. The King of Piedmont stepped in to lead, and we were doomed. The people were rejected. The volunteers and the Swiss were rejected. The people lost their enthusizem. But we could have re-created a popular army and have begun again, after Novaro, if the King had not returned to Milan, instead of going his own road, and forced his affected faith on us. He then deserted us, and the battle was lost on one side, without having been begun on the other. That would be repeated each time we had a king at our head. The republic, then, is not only a theory, a faith, but a necessity to us. Our beautiful republican traditions start with Dante, fighting for republican Florence, at Campaldino, and Michael Angelo fighting for besieged Florence on the height of Samministo against Charles V. and Clement VIII.; and we see all that Italy has done has been done by republican Italians. But I say to you, Englishmen, do not give us your sympathies on conditions. Do not ask us whethor we are republicans or monarchists. Rely upon us, that what we, the majority of Italians, shall do, shall not be done wrong by us. We can do no wrong to humanity, if we listen to the voice of God, through our consciences, and through our national traditions. our conscionees, and through our national traditions. [This reply, of which the above is but an abstract, was repeatedly interrupted by applause; the manner of M. Mazzini, in addition to the matter, being

most exciting 1
After some further conversation, and a short speech from Mr. David Masson, the secretary to the society, the meeting separated.

MAZZINI'S CIRCULAR. The following circular has been addressed by M. Mazzini to the revolutionary committees of the Continent, under the title of Des devoirs de la Demo-

"What ought to be at present the mot d'ordre-"What ought to be at present the mot d'ordre—
"What ought to be at present the mot d'ordre—
the rallying cry of parties? All is comprised in one
word—action—action—one European, incessant,
logical, bold, and universal. Mere talkers have destroyed France; and they will destroy Europe, if a
holy reaction is not got up against them. Thanks
to such persons, we are now in the time of the Lower
Empire. By dint of discussing the future, we have
abandoned the present to the first comer. By dint
of substituing, each his little seet, his little system,
his little organization of humanity, for the great
religion of democracy, for the common faith, for the
association of power to make a conquest of the
position, we have thrown disorganization into the
ranks. The sacred phalanx which ought to press
forward always as a single man, drawing closer
together at each martyr's death, has become
an assemblage of free corps—a veritable camp
of Wallestein, minus the genius of the master. At the hour of attack it fell to pieces on
the right and on the left, and was found scattered
about in little detachments, everywhere except in
the heart of the place. The enemy was one discussing nothing, but acting always, and it is not by
arguing on the best means of cutting and clipping
human kind to a fixed standard that the foe can be
dislodged. The time has come to speak the truth
painly to our friends. They have done all the aril

human kind to a fixed standard that the fee can be dislodged. The time has come to speak the truth pianily to our friends. They have done all the evil possible to the best of causes; they would have killed it by excess of love and want of intelligence, if it was not immortal. I accuse the socialists, and in particular the leaders, of having falsified, mutilated, diminished our grand idea, by imprisoning our law, common for all, within absolute systems which usurp at the same time power over the liberty of the individual, over the sovereignty of the country, and over the continuity of progress. I accuse them of having aimed, in the name of their ratter valid in the later to the same of their ratter valid in the name of their ratter valid valid to the same of their ratter valid country, and over the continuity of progress. I accuse them of having aimed, in the name of their patry individuality, at giving positive solutions to the problem of human life, before that life was able to manifest itself in the plentitude of its capacity under the action of those great electric currents called revolutions. I accuse them of having attempted to produce, at a fixed time, from their weak or diseased brains, an organization which cannot issue except from the co-operation of all the human faculties in action, and of having substituted their solitary I for the collective I of Europe—of having spoken in the name of St. Simon, Fourier, Cabot, or any other, there, where the point was to destroy the revealing agents for the profit of the continued revelation, and to inscribe over the front of the temple, "God is God, and humanity is his prophet!" For having forgotten action—for having said, "what France owes to Europe is the solution of the organization of labor"—for having slighted the voice of such of her children as called on all the dissentient parties to organize themselves on a common ground to bear the brunt of battle. France has arrived, by Rome, at the shame of December 2d. The whole of democratic Europe must now aid France in recovering her position of the parties of the position of the property of the of battle. France has arrived, by Rome, at the shame of December 2d. The whole of democratic Europe must now aid France in recovering her position, as she formerly aided Europe. She must above all advance—advance constantly—advance alone, to force France to join her. The movement of France depends at present on the movement of France depends at present on the movement of Europe; the movement of Tessino and the insurrection of Sicily preceded the republic of IS15. The European initiative at present belongs to the first people which shall rise, not in the name of a local interest, but of a European principle. Should France do so, may God and humanity bless France! Should she not do so, let others do so. God has no chosen people. Father of all, he is with all who are ready to sacrifice themselves for the common weal. From the alliance of nations must spring the initiative; and there is not at the present time a single nation which is spontaneously rushing into the arena, or in nobly resisting, cannot raise the two-thirds of Europe. The day in which the democracy militant shall have a government, an impost, a common ground, a plan, an ensemble of operations, it will have conquered. Until then, let it resign itself to M. de Maupas, Schwartzenberg and Radetzky; let it resign itself to shame, to the rod, to transportation, and to the gibbet; and let it find its compensation in the perusal of the politica novels which its utopian dreamers are always ready to write—they do not cost much trouble to be written.

March, 1852. written. March, 1852.

March, 1852.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter, with \$2,400 in Bad Money.—The Albany Eccaing Journal of the 8th inst. says:—Information having been given to the Chief of Police, that there was an organized band of counterfeiters in West Troy, who had been and were still carrying on the business of manufacturing and circulating counterfeit bank bills and coin to a large extent, a passe was despatched last night to make the arrest. They left here about 9 o'clock, and in less than an hour they had one of the principals in custody. On arriving at the spot, three of the officers walked into the house, the doors being open, and the rest of them stood sentry around the premises, so that it was impossible for the inmates to escape. The officers found one of the persons in bed; and under it in a trunk and upon his person was found a large quantity of counterfeit money, including \$185 of fives on the Central Bank of Worcester, Mass.; \$100 of tens on the Merchants' Bank, Norwich, Conn.; one \$10, Farmers' Bank, Mount Holly, N. J.; and thirty-six \$50 bills on the Union Bank, Montreal. They also found in the bar-room four bills on the Licking County, Newark, Manufacturing Company, N. J.; making in all some \$2,400. We are not at liberty to give the pame of the person arrested, because there are others equally guilty at large, and the mention of the name is deemed impolited at present. An examination into the case will be made in a few days, when the particulars will be given.

Keno's County Supergross.—The election for two

KING'S COUNTY SUPERVISORS.—The election for tow

officers, in the county of Kings, took place on T and resulted, as far as heard from, in the election following supervisors:—
Flathush.—James V. Schoonmaker, democrat.
Bushwick,—Charles J. De Bevoise, democrat.
New Latts.—Ferdinand L. Wyckoff, whig.
New Utrecht.—Tunis G. Bergen, democrat.
Gravesend.—Barnardus J. Ryder, whig.

THE STEAMER LUCY BERTRAM recently ran up bayou between Peru and Hennepin, on the upper Missis sippl, to discharge freight, when she was run aground and the river, meanwhile, having failen rapidly, she ,i nowlying on dryland, about a mile from the river. Own era are engaged in taking out her machinery, despairing of eyer getting her back to the river.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AFRICA.

Our London Correspondence,

LONDON, Friday Evouing, March 26, 1852.
The Proximate Dissolution of Parliament—Operatic and
Theatrical Intelligence—Braham—Borlioz—Albert Smith— Louis Napoleon Hesitates to Take the Final Plunge—The Duke of Bordeaux—Hume's Reform Motion—French In-trigues in Egypt—The River Plate, &c., &c.

Lord Derby has announced his intention of dissolving Partiament in April. May, or June. The business of the session will be carried out, without further opposition of a serious nature till the announced dissolution takes place. You will see, from the Court Circular, that Lord John and Lady Russell were present the other night at a soirée at Palmerston's. It is also said that Palmerston is invited to dinner at Lord John's for to-morrow. Som thing like a reconciliation has therefore taken place be tween them, and wiscacres do not know what to make it as Lord John sacrificed Palmerston unmercifully the Waleski business. As regards protection, it is dead

Lord Brougham has brought in a bill to shorten time that usually clapses between the dissolution of the old and the meeting of the new Partiament. Both houses will adjourn on the 6th to the 19th April. for the Easte holidays.

The Opera opens to-morrow night at Covent Garden with 'Maria de Rohan;" Lumley opens on Tuesday next, with Cruvelli. Sontag is again engaged. Among the novel ties we are to have an opera by Prince Albert's brother the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

At the French plays, the other night, I found the Quee and Prince Albert and the dress boxes filled with th corps diplomatique. Baron Brunow, the Russian, and M Mussurus, the Turkish ambassador, wore diamond star on their costs. The Sardinian ambassador, Marquis Aze lio, was in a box with the Marchioness of Aylesbury an party Count Watewski and his countess. Madame de Pla hault. Lord Palmerston, Viscount Canning, and ot her no abilities were present. On Tuesday, the Queen drove up and down the drive in Hyde Park, in an open carriage and our, with outriders.
Old Braham has been singing again. A ne

Philharmonic Society, under the direction of Berlioz has sprung into life here. We have at the present momen

Philharmonic Society, under the direction of Berlioz has sprung into life here. We have at the present momen four operatic companies, two philharmonic societies, concerts innumerable; and they say the English are not a musical nation.

Albert Smith is making to the tune of £30 a night, by his description of his ascent to Mont Blane. He has hired the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, where Banvard had his panorama of the Mississippi, and draws crowded and fashionable audiences. Clever dioramic views of Martiguy, St Bernard, Chamouni, the mer de glace, the ascent of the mountain, &c. very clearly painted by Boverley, add to the effect. Albert Smith gives a very amusing account of his adventures, sings comic songs, and afords a very pleasant evening.

Next Monday (29th) Louis Napoleon opens the Legislative Assembly. He has published a decree, regulating the proceedings. The Council of State, which he appoints is the sole ruling power. The Assembly is a farce, law a meckery—his will is supreme. They say he has ordered the imperial robes, and even tried them on. He seems shy about taking the fatal plunge. What will his big brother, the Emperor Nicholas, say to an infringement of the treatles of 1815? Every honest Frenchman groans and protests against the existence of the present state of things, but there is not a man ready "to bell the cat." The Duke of Bordeaux has written another letter saying he is prepared to take office as King, whenever France is ready to receive him. He has forbidden his partizans to take any active part in the legislative proceedings, but to bild the time. any active part in the legislative proceedings, but to bid

he time.

The young Emperor of Austria is fêting the Russian princes at his capital. An Austrian steamer, the Marinna; has gone down with all on board, in the Adriatic celwsen Venice and Trieste. The American expedition to Japan has created som

ttention here.
The Danish Parliament closed its sittings on the 20th netant.

Hume brought forward his annual motion, last night for extension of the suffrage. The motion was, as usual

for extension of the suffrage. The motion was, as usual, rejected.

The intrigues of France to prevent the construction of a railroad in Rgypt, have been brought before the House of Commons, Mr. Anderson demanded communication of the correspondence which had passed between the government and our Consul General in Egypt since the 1st January, 1850, on the subject of the intervention of the Porte in the internal administration of Egypt. The communication of the documents was refused, on the ground that negotiations were pending. Meantime. Stephenson's engineers have commenced the railroad works at Alexandria.

The question of extending our commercial relations with the River Platte, is also under consideration. The rise in Buenos Ayrean bands has been nearly 36 per cent. Rosa is daily expected in England.

Lord Naas has been elected for Coleraine, in Ireland. English funds are firm. In foreign stocks there has been only a moderate business doing. Buenos Ayrean bonds are quoted at 74½.

Kossuth's Return to England.

We mentioned, the other day, from a private source of information, that the friends of Kossuth have taken a house for him in Kensington, and that he expected to take possession of it on the 1st of May. It was his intention, with about forty of his countrymen, to reside temporarily in Belgium, and there quietly to watch the progress of events in Europe. The sole reason why Kossuth would have preferred Belgium to England was the greater economy which was practicable in the former country. The altered state of affairs in France has, however, satisfied the illustrious Hungarian that the Belgian government would not sanction his residence in Belgium at present; and, therefore, he has fixed on England as the place of his residence, for a season. His course of procedure, we learn from one of his England as the place of his residence, for a season. His course of procedure, we learn from one of his most intimate friends, will be to assume a passive attitude for the present, in the assured belief that events are rapidly hurrying onwards to a great crisis both in Germany and Italy. Then will be the time for Hungary's redemption—towards which consummation he expects no inconsiderable aid from the 40,000 muskets which the Americans have furnished him with. But better still—he has assurances, about which there can be no mistake, that though the United States have not formally promised to interfere on behalf of the Magyars, in any future struggle in which they may engage with Austria, yet that America will interfere, should Russia, or any other despotic power, come to the aid of Austria, with a view of putting down the Magyars.—London Advertiser.

The Dearth on the Continent.

The Dearth on the Continent.

Accounts come in from all parts of the sufferings of the poor in consequence of dearth of grain and potatoes, from Posen. Westphalia. Greis. the Tyrol. Cassel. Niederlausitz. &c. In Posen there are regular bands of robbers, driven on by hunger, so that cavalry are obliged to patrol the roads to protect travellers from attack. In Westphalia, beans boiled with roots have superseded bread and potatoes with the poor. In Wermeland and Oestland. (Sweden.) recourse has already been had to straw and the bark of trees for food. In Naumberg, a mother has drowned her two daughters, and then herself, in despair, at the approach of starvation. In the neighborhood of Dantzie, the failure of the potato crop has induced several landowners to turn their attention to the so-called Russian potato, which is at present very little entityated here; it is said to contain from thirty to thirty, six per cent more saccharine matter than beet root. If true, this would be worth the attention of the company about to manufacture beet root sugar in Ireland.

Foreign Miscellany.

The Commissioners of the Zollverein are convoked for the 14th of April, at Berlin. A circular, dated the 6th of March, has been addressed to the Prussian legation, charged to issue the respective invitations.

Accounts from Posen, Westphalia, the Tyrol, &c., still speak of the dearth of grain and potatoes. The people were enduring great suffering.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, had an interview with the Earl of Derby, on Tuesday, the 23d ult., at his official residence, in Downing street.

The steamer Correo, which lately made a quick passage between Liverpool and Rio Janeiro, has been sold to the Buenos Ayres government.

On Saturday, the 20th ult., the small serew steamer, fitted out by Captain Beatson, to proceed in search of the missing Arctic expedition by the way of Behring's Straits, was declared ready for sailing. The proposed field of search is the east of the meridian of Behring's Straits, towards Kelleo's discoveries in 1842, Herald Island and New Siberia. Captain Beatson takes out autograph letters from the Emperor of Russia, recommending the expedition to the commanders of the Russian outposts at Siberia and other Muscovite settlements, and desiring them to promote the object in view to the utmost of their power.

their power.

The reports from the Australian gold mines are still very encouraging and wonderful. Melbourne agricultural laborers refuse to engage at a yearly salary of £65. They will not hire themselves for a longer period than one week, and at 35s. per week. The government commissioners had made the report on the extent and capabilities of the mines, and they record their unanimous opinion that the mines could offer highly remunerative employment to at least 100,000 persons, or nearly four times the number at present engaged in the works.

A recent decree of the Emperor of Austria present

A recent decree of the Emperor of Austria pro-hibits the Anabaptist sect from exercising their peculiar form of worship. A similar decree was issued some years ago, but since the disturbances of 1848, the Anabaptists bave disregarded it.

M. Nadaud, ex-representative in the National As-sembly of France, is now working as a common ma-son in Lendon.

There was a rumor in Munich of a change of gov There was a rumor in Munich of a change of government, and an Armensporg ministry s talked of.
The resignation of the present cabinet is attributed rather to religious causes than to any thing connected with customs and commerce.

M. Dupont, Professor of the University of France, having been prescribed by the French government, has arrived in London, and has, since his arrival, been engaged as Professor at Westminster School.

The funeral service for General Count d'Anthou ard, who died in Paris, on Monday, the 15th ult. aged 79, was performed on 15th ult. in the church of the Madelaine. A great number of general officers were present, and afterwards accompanied the body to the cemetery. The deceased entered the service in 1789, and became general of division in 1810. He was considered one of the best officers of the empire.

empire. Casts of eggs of the gigantic wingless bird of Madagascar, Appgornis Maximus, of Geoffrey of Stuart Hilaire (equal in size to twelve estrich, six teen cassowary, 148 domestic hen, or 55,000 hum ming bird eggs.) have been presented to the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, by the committee of the Jardin des Plantes de Paris.

A letter from Heidelberg (Grand Duchy of Baden) announces the death in that town of an old soldier named Fein, at the advanced age of 115 years. He took part in all the campaigns of the seven years war, and in 1789, under Marshal Laudon, was present at the assault of Belgrade. The Grand Duke has for many years allowed a pension to this veteran. veteran.

Austria is paying especial attention to her navy. On the recent visit to Trieste, the Austrian squadron, consisting of fifteen vessels, was reviewed by the young Emperor. A letter from Trieste states that, in addition to five steamers now building for Austrian Lloyd's in England, the Australia, 400-horse power, has been purchased. Three screw steamers are on the stocks. The steam fleet will shortly amount to forty-three vessels, all of which could be made serviceable in case of war.

The ralace of Phoiser-Jahrung the favorite racio

The palace of Rheimardsbrunn, the favorite residence of the Duke of Saxo Coburg Gotha, brother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was burned to the ground on the night of the 14th. The edifice was situated in one of the most charming spots of the Thuringian forest, and occupied the site of an ancient monastery. It was not long since built, at great cost, in the old German style, and contained treasures of art and antiquity of untold value. The disaster was purely accidental.

disaster was purely accidental. The railway in Egypt was progressing most satis factorily in two places, and the superintending engineers had expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which the Arabs were working.

The ships at Gibraltar, on their way home from Malta, had been detained there in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs relative to the Balea-

According to commercial letters received a frieste, Messina has been declared a free port, and much frequented by English and Frenck ves

The journey of the Emperor of Austria, to Tri as well as in Italy, has produced the best effect. The following anecdote is related connected with his visit to Verona. At the moment when the Emperor was about to review the troops of the garrison, the horse on which the veteran Marshal Redetzky. who is eighty-four years of age, was mounted, be-came restive, and threatened to get the better of its rider. The Emperor, who possesses remarkable agility, sprang from his saddle, and ran to the as-sistance of the Marshal. With one hand he laid hold of the bridle of the horse, and with the other he assisted the hero of Novarra to alight. The Em-peror afterwards, amidst the cheers of the assembled auditingle mounted the charger of the Marshal givmultitude, mounted the charger of the Marshal, giv-ing him his own in exchange, on which the veteran galloped off in the suite of his sovereign.

galloped off in the suite of his sovereign.

The organization of the Pontifical army is proceeding rapidly. The regiment of guards, which was composed of foreigners, has been dissolved, and two foreign regiments formed in its stead, on the basis of those in existence before 1848. There are to be, besides, two regiments of infantry, two battalions for garrisons, one of chasseurs, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, forming, in all, thirteen battalions.

Intelligence from Milan, of the 15th ult., states that a mission for the propagation of the Catholic religion is to leave that city very shortly for Oceania. It is composed of five ordained priests and two lay catechists. They have been making preparations for their mission during the last two years. Two of them went, last year, to Rome, in order to receive proper instructions from the congregation of the Propaganda, and afterwards to Lyons, in order to confer with the superior of the congregation of Maria, in that city. The director of the mission is Don Paola Reina; and the convent they are to found is to be dedicated to Saint Calcecto.

The Composes du Cayla has just died in Paris. Intelligence from Milan, of the 15th ult., states

The Comtesse du Cayla has just died in Paris aged 70. This lady, who was remarkable for he beauty, it may be recollected, enjoyed considerabl influence during the reign of Louis XVIII.

The military commission of the Germanic Die has granted the sum of 40,000 florins to Professor Schonbein, of Basle, and Bottger, of Frankfort, as reward for their invention of gun cotton.

The Siecle announces that M. Clement Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris during the insurrection of June, 1848, and who has resided in seclusion in the Bordelais since the suppression of the Constituent Assembly, has received notice to quit France. Several inhabitants of the Gironde have received similar orders; among others, MM. Simiot, an ex-Constituent, and Belot de Minieres, Judge of the Tribunal at Bordeaux.

Great prosperity prevails at this moment in Den-

Great prosperity prevails at this moment in Denmark. Agriculture and commerce are progressin satisfactorily, the population increases, the towns are yearly more populous, and everything points to be yearly more populous, and everything points to im-provement. In ship-building great activity prevails. One wharf in Aabenraa is building the largest mer-chant vessel yet seen in Denmark, of about 1,000 ons burden. Its keel measures 190 feet. It will of the elipper build.

Bournonville has in readiness, in Copenhagen new ballet-"The Crystal Palace" a new ballet—"The Crystal Palace." The two principal scenes represent, one the outside, and the other the interior, of that famous building.

The death of a parish priest, in a living called Skjøve, Denmark, has directed attention to the remarkable fact that, during the last 110 years, the parish has only had two elergymen.

A bill for altering the copper coinage has been sent to the French Council of State.

The Shah of Persia has brought over to Teherar The Shah of Persia has brought over to Teheran, some time since, a certain number of Austrian officers of every arm, to aid in the re-organization of the Persian army. A letter from one of these officers, received at Vienna, gives some curious particulars relative to the person of the reigning Shah. He is 22 years of age, and is one of the handsomest men in his empire. His great-grandfather, who, in their turn, have left a numerous progeny, so that it is now calculated that the imperial family consists of at least 10,000 individuals.—Fudependance Belge.

A pension of £500 a year reverts to the Civil List by the death of Thomas Moore, the bard of Ireland.

The Finance Minister of the Netherlands inform—

Ireland.

The Finance Minister of the Netherlands informed the Second Chamber of the States General, in its sitting of the 16th ult., that the bill for reducing the tonnage dues on shipping was withdrawn by the government. A bill was carried authorizing the government to issue paper money to the amount of ten millions of florins.

The Emperor of Austria returned to Vienna on the 12th. The government officially denies that, as affirmed by the New Prussian Gazette, it encouraged France to occupy Switzerland.

The widow of Marshal Soult died during the night of the 12th ult., at her chateau of Soult-Berg, in the department of the Tarn. She was in her eighty-first year. The deceased duchess was born and bred a Protestant, but on her deathbed became a Roman Catholic, having requested the clergyman of the parish to attend her and administer the sacraments of his Church. Her illness was very short, and a day or two before she expired there was no serious apparehension that her end was so near. Her last moments were cheered by the presence of her last moments were cheered by the presence of her on and her daughter, the Marquise de Mornay, who, in fact, had not quitted her since the death of their

The following is the new cabinet of Portugal Duke of Saldanha, President of the Council and War Department; Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhaens, Home; Antonio Luiz de Scabra, Justice; Fontes Pereira de Mello, Finances; Jeruis d'Atonguia, Marine; Viscount d'Almeida Garrett, Foreign The London Daily News, of the 18th ult

The London Daily News, of the 18th ult., says.—We have seen a perfect fac simile of the celebrated statue of the "Greek Slave," cast by M. Brucciani. The figure was constructed from moulds applied to the original work, and of course the copy is an actual double of the marble. We could not—from memory, at all events—detect a shade of variation. The composition has rather a waxy appearance in some lights, but in others shows very like marble. The materials are of a novel nature, and are kept a secret by M. Brucciani. It is not, of course, proposed to re-produce the statue upon the large scale in other instances, but we believe it to be the intention of Mr. Copeland to publish a few reduced copies, about twenty inches high, modelled with the utmost care and exactitude. The Madrid Gazette, of March 11th, contains a

The Madrid Gazette, of March 11th, contains recree appointing a board of censors for theatrica reductions, consisting of authors, critics, and The great Indian diamond, the Koh-i-Noor, being

from its present clurary cutting, useless as an orna-ment, it is proposed to recut it, in a symmetrical form, probably an oval, such as would involve the least diminution of size consistent with the proper development of the colored spectrum.

The London Athenaum says.—The latest develop-ment of the electric telegraph system is at once useful and beautiful. It is a plan for distributing and correcting mean Greenwich time in London and over the country every day at noon. It is said that all the railway companies have agreed to avail themselves of these means of obtaining an exact uniformity of time. Intelligence from Mexico.

We have received via New Orleans, files of Mexican papers, El Universal, El Monitor Republicano, and Le Trait d'Union, to the 16th ult. The political news is of little interest; we translate the most important items.

Senor Ramires, the Minister of Justice, had resigned, for some time, his portfolio, giving as a reason that he has personal affairs to look over

a reason that he has personal affairs to book over and to settle.

Deputy Villanueva had renounced his accusation against the President of the republic. He said in his letter on the subject, that, advised by friends who invited him not to aggravate the situation by a conflict between the supreme powers of the republic, he withdrew his accusation against the President.

Mr. Arrilaga had made, in the Legislature of Vera Cruz, the following proposition:—" That the sovereign Congress of the Union be pleased to revoke the law of the 22d of February, 1832, because that law violates the guaranties which are enjoyed.

voke the law of the 22d of February, 1832, because that law violates the guaranties which are enjoyed, according to the constitution, by the inhabitants of the republic; or that they be pleased to change the said law, so that the supreme government cannot expel from the national territory any foreigner who has not been judged and sentenced by a competent tribunal, as a disturber of public order."

Mr. Champeaux, French Consul at Mexico, had obtained a permit of travelling for a few months, and the consulate will be managed by Mr. Chovalier, who will arrive from France by the next packet ship.

and the consulate will be managed by Mr. Chovalier, who will arrive from France by the next packet
ship.

The Secretary of Finance had sent to President
Arista the request to submit to general Congress
the following initiative:—"Is permitted, on the
frontier Custom House of Pase del Norte, the importation of common salt, paying only, for duty,
four reals for every charge of one hundred pounds."

The House of Deputies, adopting the conclusions
of the financial Committee, had voted the suppression of the commercial tribunal. The merchants,
who did not expect that such a vote would ever be
given, signed an address, which they sent to the
President, against the vote of the Deputies, as a
g-cat prejudice to the interests of Mexican trade.

Le T a t d' Union condemns the nomination of
Mr. Larrainzar, as Mexican Minister at Washington.
It says that the government acts in bad policy, in
sending a man who does not know anything of the
North American institutions, and he will be misplaced in Washington.

The same journal speaks also of the question of
Tehuantepee. After having written and signed the
report of the Senate, in which the annualling of the
treaty was recommended, Mr. Larrainzar cennot

report of the senate, in which the annulung of the treaty was recommended, Mr. Larrainzar canno possibly be looked on fix a mediator; and the Mexi can government should have, on that question nominated a conciliator—not a man who has, in advance, prejudices on that subject. The choice o the government has been approved by the Senate We are silent new, but the future will tell us if we

are right.

General Arista had received from the hand of the Queen of Spain a letter, in which her happy delivery of a daughter was announced to the President.

[From the New Orleans Picayone, March 31]
By the arrival of the brig America, Captain Maony, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 25d By the arrival of the brig America, Captain Malony, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 23d instant, we have received our regular files of Mexican papers—from Vera Cruz up to March 23d, and from the capital to March 18th, inclusive. The country still remains tranquil, all the local insurrections having been suppressed. The papers rejoice greatly at the last, and, as most of them think, the final defent of Caravajal. The Trait d'Union, however, supposes that Caravajal, notwithstanding the ill success of his previous efforts, will make yet a third, as he is certainly possessed of indomitable energy and perseverance. A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Vera Cruz, requesting Congress to repeal or alter the act of February 22, 1832, as being in opposition to the guaranteed rights of the people. Under this law foreigners are arrested and expelied from the republic without even the formality of a trial and condemnation. Such acts of tyranny are of frequent occurrence in Mexico, and it is a good sign that they have excited opposition among some of the Mexicans themselves. The electric telegraph will be finished all the way from Mexico to Vera Cruz by April 1st. The Chamber has also been sitting as a jury for the trial of the charges preferred by Senor Julian de las Reyes, a member of the House. It has besides been engaged in discussing the interminable subject of the defence of the frontier, and has passed an act granting an amnesty to those persons engaged in the recent revolutionary attempts on the Rio Grande—"a wise and prudent measure," says the Trait d'Union, "in view of what has taken place, and what is still taking place, on that part of the frontier of the republic. Much excitement has been caused in Mexico by the assassination of a Dr. Beistequi. He, his wife, and a Senor Esteva, were riding in a carriage, when they were attacked, in the vicinity of the city, by a band of robbers. After an ineffectual defence, they were overpowered, and the Doctor was literally stoned to death. Este ber of Deputies abolishing the Tribunal of Cor merce. A great many commercial houses have signed a remonstrance, protesting against the measure.

FROM GUAYAGUIL -- A commercial letter from FROM GUAYAQUIL.—A commercial letter from Guayaquil, of March 12, received in this city, states that the crop of cocoa will be almost entirely lost, owing to the late revolutionary disturbances throughout the country.

Arrest of a Forger.

[From the Charleston News, 2d inst.]

This notorious character, whom we regret to say hails from South Carolina, whose life of thievish in

initis from South Caronna, whose the of thievish incident and daring rascality has been written, and
his victims, was this morning arrested in the streets,
and lodged in the jail. It appears that Hines, after
vanious acts of characteristic roguery, committed a
forgery which caused his imprisonment, some twelve
years ago, in Louisiana. His sentence was fourteen
years' confinement, twelve of which he had served
when he was pardoned by the Governor; but instead
of leaving his prison a better man and a different
man, as one would naturally suppose, he came forth
himself, David Hines, and took to swindling as naturally as a duck to its accustomed element. Among
his first masterly efforts he visited Now Orleans,
where, being an adept in making money, he was
soon possessed of abundant means, with which he
was enabled to flourish about under various assumed
names, generally selecting the most aristocratic. Ho
here cafled upon a gentleman from Texas named
Word, who was at the time staying at the Verandah,
in New Orleans, representing himself in his favor, and
obtained a loan of \$600 at one time, and \$200 more
subsequently, and presenting at the time a draft on the
house of Word, Ferguson & Barksdale, of Richmond, Va. Hines also presented Mr. Word with his
card, with his assumed name, "Col. A. Floyd—one
o'clock," which was this morning shown us, as also
another of his cards with his other title, "J. P.
Floyd," which he had left at the Planters' Hotel
with one of the proprietors, with the request to hand
the same to a gentleman from Virginia, who was
bearding there, (and whom he no doubt intended to
swindle) requesting an interview. Mr. Word soon
discovered that the draft, as well as deeds and other
instruments, were all base and adroit forgerieseven the country seal of the various States were
counterfeited with such dexterity as to defy detection. Hines, after leaving New Orleans, was closely pursued by Mr. Word to the city of St. Louis,
thence passing through various places to the town
of Eric, where he war

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, April 7, 1852 The Whig Caucus.

The Union, of this morning, contains the follow

ing:

This paper, in noticing on Sunday morning last, the whig Senatorial caucus of the preceding day, to make arrangements for designating the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention, remarked:

"For the Whig National Convention, remarked:

"For the Whig National Convention, remarked:

"For the Whig National Convention for Second and the Southern whigh at the meeting." We were greatly surprised to find in the New York Herald, the following telegraphic despatch:

[Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Washington, April 4-4 F. M.

The Senatorial Cancua held yesterday, to which allusion is made in the Union this morning, as being "a condition between Several and the Southern white," kee, was simply a pre-liminary meeting, with a view of consulting with the wilding members of the Home as to the time and place for helding the National Convention. No other question was interduced.

the National Convention. No other question was introduced.

The words italicised are quoted as if copied from this paper. It will be perceived at once that they are not conly a misquotation, but a gross perversion of what we did say. We said nothing about any "coolition," though we are not surprised at the sensitiveness exhibited lost the word should be used. The contradiction of an accuration not made by us is significant. The Union stated a fact, which liberality and justice to our political opponents required us to state. Had we stated there was an "harmony" at the caucus "between Mr. Seward and the Southern whigs." we should have been assailed as recking to misrepresent the facts.

Now, in the first place, if the Union had been in Now, in the first place, if the Union had been in

the Southern wings. We should nave been assumed as seeking to misrepresent the facts.

Now, in the first place, if the Union had been in the habit of receiving telegraphic despatchos—a supposition which. I confess, is very improbable—it would have known that quotations are not marked in telegraphic messages, and that therefore the quotations were not made by the correspondent who sent the message; and, although the sentence does not give the exact words of the Union, as it did not profess to do, it gives the exact meaning—that is, provided there was any meaning at all in the Union's notice. That paper in speaking of the whig Senatorial caucus, held on Saturday, stated that "we learn the utmost harmony prevailed between Mr. Seward and the Southern whigs at the meeting." What does this mean, but to insinuate that quostions were discussed which might naturally have caused a want of harmony between Mr. Seward, who is mentioned by name, of course, as the embodiment of ultra Northern feeling, and the Southern whigs; but that, notwithstanding, the utmost harmony prevailed. The term coalition means "coming together," and most assuredly whon the Union asserted that the utmost harmony prevailed between Mr. Seward and the Southern whigs, it was doing it no wrong to say that it spoke of them "coming together." I said it was simply absurd to mention Mr. Soward's name and the Southern whigs in such a way as to lead to the inference evidently intended by the Union; and I did so because the facts of the proceedings at the meeting showed that no questions whatever were taken up, beyond directing Mr. Mangum to communicate with the whigs of the House that the whigs of the Senate wished to confer with them, at a future day, as to the time and place for holding the national convention. I wrote, supposing that the Union meant something by its notice of the meeting, and its allusion to Mr. Seward; and if it did mean anything, it is susceptible of but one interpretation. Perhaps, however, it did not interpretation. Perhaps, however, i

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowger Theatrical and Musical.

Bowger Theatrical Hamblin presents a bill, this evening, of more than ordinary attraction. Mr. E. Eddy, a very good actor, and a great favorite, will appear as Richelieu. This excellent piece is well east throughout, and no doubt will draw a large and respectable audience. The entertainments will conclude with "Oliver Twist," with Messis. Stevens, Goodall, and Mrs. Crattan, in the principal characters.

sudience. The entertamments will conclude with "Assert Twist." with Messis. Stevens, Goodall, and Mrs. Crattan in the principal characters.

Broadway Theathe.—Mr Forrest will appear tonight as Bertram, which, on a former night, drew a very large audience, and was received throughout with the greatest enthusiasm and delight. He will be assisted by Mcsers. Barry. Fenno, Madame Ponisi, and Miss Crocker, in the other leading characters. The evening's amusement will conclude with the farce of "The Rendezvous," with Davidge in the leading part.

Niblo's Greden.—The excellent opera of "The Daughter of the Regiment "will again be performed this evening. Madame Anna Thillon in her favorite character of Marie, supported by Mr. Hudson. Miss Julia Daly, and Mrs. McKenna. The amusements will terminate with the farce of "My Friend in the Straps." It is almost unnecessary to say the house will be crowded.

Berron's Turatre.—The great attraction of the fine old comedy of "Twith Night," which has been played with the greatest success, to crowded and fashionable audiences, will again be repeated this evening. When it is known that all of Burton's stars appear in the respective characters of the cast, there can be little doubt but that the house will will be filled to overflowing. The concluding entertainment will be the musical afterpiece of "The Maid of the Mountain."

National Intratre.—Mr. Purrly, the talented and indetailigable proprietor of this establishment, receives a complementary benefit, this evening, on which occasion, we are informed, the society called the American Order of Friendship, intend presenting him with a silver plate, as a testimony of their estern. The pieces selected for the evening are, Jonathan Bradford;" the "Dumb Girl of Genea." and "Columbia's Sons." Purdy is a great favorite, and deserves a bumber. No doubt his friends will give it to him.

the excellent management of Mr. Greenwood, the principal of the concern. The pieces selected for the afternoon and evening are, the "Hypochondriac." "Love in a Corner," and the grand spectacle of "Cherry and Fair Star."

Bowers Circus.—The excellent equestrian entertain ments which are given nightly at this place of amusement are witnessed with the greatest delight and enthusiasms. This being the last week the company perform, those who

tre.

Cornery's Messiners.—Hail, rain, or shine, this old and favorite resort continues to be visited by hundreds. The entertainments are light and amusing.

Wood's Messiners announce a bill of great variety for this evening—negro minstrelsy, instrumental solos, and exquisite dancing.

Sayond's Messiners.—This company, which consists of several excellent occalists and instrumental performers, give one of their concerts to-night, at the Society Library

Metropolitics Hall.—Demonstrative bits let.

MITEOPOLITAN HALL —Dempster gives his last concert

to-night, when his admirers will be delighted with the happy selection of songs he has made for the occasion. Fellows Missingle are playing at Hartford, with Fellows Minstreels are playing at Hartford, with great success.

Jenny Lind Goldsmith.—The Northampton Gazette, of the 6th instant, says of Mrs. Goldsmith.—The distinguished Swedish songstress expects to embark for Europe about the 28th of May. Previous to leaving the country, she will probably give one or two concerts at New York, about the middle of May. This, however, will depend upon whether a satisfactory orchestra can be arranged, for which purpose Mr. Goldsmith went from Northampton to New York yesterday. It is not the desire of Mrs. 6. to give any more concerts in this country, but if she sings again, it will be done in compliance with what is detented to be professional courtesy. She came to this country to raise a fund to establish free schools in Sweden. That noble object has been accomplished, and the money forwarded to her native country. If she sings again in New York, Mr. and Mrs. 6, will probably leave their agreeable quarters, at Round Hill. Northampton, about the 7th of May; if she does not sing at New York, they will probably remain at Round Hill until about the period of their embarkation for Europe.

Lola Montez.—This artiste, it is said, will shortly visit New York again. This may be so; but it is quite doubtful with the same success that at-

Lora Montez,—This artiste, it is said, will shortly visit
New York again. This may be so; but it is quite doubtful whether she will meet with the same success that attended her first appearance in this city. The play-goers
here petted and laughed at her, but gave her every opportunity to lionize in her own peculiar way; and to
make money. The Bostonians, however, have made
carnest matter of what was carried on here as a joke.
They have lionized Lola in earnest. This, it is said, has
spoiled her, and she has. In her self-imagined independence of position, taken to bad company, and it is quite
doubtful whether her quandom friends of Gotham wift
again extend to her the helping hand which formedy
raised her to a professional position, and secured her succes.—Philadelphia Enquirer, April 8th.

Miss Davenport is still at Boston, where she is highly
spoken of. The Boston Bee rays:—With a well trained,
highly intellectual mind, elegance of manners, and a name
beyond the reach of reproach or scandal, she at this mement of the stage in this country, of her sex." Her
performance of Meta, in the "Maid of Marindorpt," is
highly lauded.

The Italian Opera at New Orleans, under the manage

highly lauded.

The Italian Opera at New Orleans, under the manage The Italian Opera at New Orleans, under the manage ment of Max Maretzek, opened on the 31st uit. The Picayane, of the 1st instant, says — There was a full and fashionable house at the French theatre last evening, for the first representation of the New York Italian troupe. Signora Steffanone's energetic and finished performance of Norma, in Bellini's opera, literally drew down the house. Her voice—a fine soprano—was evidently affected by a cold, but its flexibility, sweetness, and power were plainly manifest. Signora Steffanone is not only a superior actress but an accomplished singer. The opera went off smoothly, Max Maretzek handling the orchestrial baton or composition.

Professor Anderson is performing at New Orleans

The Rayels are at New Orleans, playing a successful engagement. They will shortly proceed to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Monplaisir Family are playing at the Theatre des Varieties, New Orleans. Leon Javelli and Charles Winter are about to open at St. Louis.

The United States Marshal's Office. Areu, S.—The Late Fugitive Slave Case.—The officers who had charge of Horace Preston, the fugitive slave, have returned, and reported that he has been handed over to his owner. Mr. Kees, of Baltimore, who says, if the abolitionists are inclined to exercise their philanthropy by purchasing the slave, they can do so for \$1.500; if not, he intends to send him to Kentucky.

STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The Legislature have appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of a statue of General Jackson, on Jackson square, in

A VENERABLE COUPLE.—Master John William Neale, aged fifteen, and Miss Sally Ann Blockwell, aged thirteen, got married at Brooklyn, Ky., on the 19th ult.

STEAMERS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—There are six hundred steamers on the Mississippi, of 150,000 tonnage, worth \$16,000,000, and carrying \$250,000,000 freight yearly.